

identity

Magazine of the British National Party

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**New Year
New Look ID**

News

BNP Trounce UKIP in Horsham

The BNP's Richard Trower came third behind the Lib Dems and the Conservatives in a Horsham, Sussex, Council by-election on December 7. Gaining 171 votes (12.7%) at this first BNP election contest in the area, which was once a UKIP stronghold.

Perhaps the story of the election was that the BNP gained more than four times as many votes as UKIP, who ended up in sixth place with a mere 40 votes, 14 votes behind an equally devastated Labour.

This could be partly down to a statement in the local paper from UKIP's local spokesman in which he said that UKIP and the BNP appeared similar because both opposed rule from Brussels, "but where we part company is race. To the BNP this is of fundamental importance, whereas to UKIP it is a matter of supreme indifference."

Richard Trower



Fat Bonuses For Financial Workers

Goldman Sachs employees enjoyed record year-end bonuses of £8.4 billion, an average of £320,000 per employee. This international investment house had a good year mainly through its M&A activity in the numerous take-over deals for various companies. Apart from the profits made by most participants, such deals have invariably led to down-sizing of the work force and discontent amongst customers.

This gives even more reason for the foundation of the new independent trade union, Solidarity. Independent of, but backed by, the BNP, it opposes offshoring of British jobs and non-unionised cheap labour. See: www.solidaritytradeunion.org or write to: Solidarity Trades Union, PO Box 8127, Leicester LE21 9AN.



Gold Membership Glistens

Since the new category of BNP Gold membership was introduced only two months ago, as this issue went to press we were informed that nearly 300 members now have the right to wear the gold badge, bringing in over £9,000 extra to the Party funds. Gold membership gives no extra rights, just the satisfaction that they have paid that bit extra to help the cause. It does not, of course, devalue the standard membership option.

Blair Admits More Jobs Going to India

The December issue of the journal *Personnel Today* carried an exclusive report from Tony Blair in which he acknowledged that more jobs will be lost in this country as globalisation takes hold. Asked whether Human Resources (HR) staff should be afraid that jobs were going to India, Blair replied: "No, because we will also generate lots of business from there as the economy (in India) grows. We should see it as an opportunity, not a threat."

Blair did not define what the "lots of (new) business" would be, but it is highly unlikely to amount to much bearing the following comment in mind from Susan Anderson, director of HR policy at the CBI: "The reality is that there are certain tasks that can be done at the same standard at a far lower cost abroad."

Sangatte Refugees Still Sponging

Most of the 1,000 immigrants allowed into Britain four years ago under the controversial deal to close the Sangatte refugee camp near Calais are jobless. Eight out of ten have claimed unemployment benefit since coming to the UK, while a

third have never been in work at all.

Of course, Sangatte may be closed, but the flood of economic refugees seeking largess in the UK still continues from numerous other Continental ports.



Sharia Law Spreads in Britain

The BBC Radio 4 programme *Law in Action* produced evidence last month that Sharia Law is being used by some Muslims here as an alternative to English criminal law. An example given concerned Aydarus Yusuf, a youth worker from Somalia, who recalled a stabbing case that was decided by an unofficial Somali "court" sitting in Woolwich, south-east London. The victim's family told the police it would be settled out of court and the suspects were released on bail. Needless to say, Scotland Yard "had no information" about the case and a spokesman said it was common for the police not to proceed with assault cases if the victims decided not to press charges.

Faizul Aqtab Siddiqi, a barrister and principal of Hijaz College Islamic University, near Nuneaton, said the Sharia type of court had advantages for Muslims. He predicted that there would be a formal network of Muslim courts within a decade.

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Boys Need Heroes



We have to face the fact that there is some justification in the claim of the Lib-Lab-Cons that one benefit of East European immigration is that it is helping to overcome the shortage of young tradesmen. This is a problem that has been growing over the past decade, at the same time as the educational qualifications of White and Black teenagers have plummeted. A co-related problem is that as New Labour's target of 50 per cent of pupils going to university is almost reached, the universities are finding that they have to teach the new students remedial maths and basic English before they can tackle any degree course.

Little comment is made by the Islington quasi-intellectuals of the chattering classes that males are well outnumbered by females now going to university. This, of course, is reflected in the schools every year when boys are again outnumbered when GCSE and A level results are announced. Other than to point out that several recent reports show that (in keeping with established IQ figures) Chinese male students are the highest achievers, followed by Indians, and with some White boys showing only a slight advantage over Black boys, the issue here is not to discuss the effects of ethnicity but to ask why our lads are falling behind our girls.

Teenage boys at Britain's comprehensive schools are now used to being told that compared to girls they are thick, apart from their skill in hypnotic computer games, which does little for their reading ability. It results from the fact that it is the girls who show better concentration, better clerical skills, and produce more consistent work so gaining them higher GCSE results. Where some discipline still exists, the boys will often produce better exam results but in the main they have accepted their lower status. With multiracialism foisted upon them, in order to survive they are more concerned with impressing their male peers with their 'street cred', 'hardness', and ability in 'pulling' the girls.

Whether at school in inner cities or in country towns, what our lads are missing are heroes of their own kind to look up to. In the past these heroes have come from our armed forces and, above all, sport and football in particular. But the Wayne Rooney's, are now heavily outnumbered by imported African soccer stars. Political correctness is also spreading sexual egalitarianism into these former male bastions. Is it any wonder that many boys have been conditioned into believing they have no role in society and have opted out?

There are, of course, some good women's soccer teams and cricket teams. However, like rugby, soccer and cricket are predominantly male sports and exclusively so professionally. Go to any sports ground, town or country, at the weekend and here you will see male testosterone in action. It is

a biological fact that women could not compete with the pace, nor the dominant mental desire to win! Nor do they seem to work as efficiently as a team: part of the primordial hunter instinct.

With more and more school playing fields being sold off to house our exploding population, many teenage boys 'contact' with sports is to watch them on television. But here again political correctness demands that we must have women amongst our commentators upon football and rugby and women referees at League matches.

Train Driving Is Out

Watching a BBC *Blue Peter* programme a few months ago with one of my visiting granddaughters it would appear that even boys long held career aspiration of being a train driver is out of bounds. A girl standing on a steam engine footplate at York Railway Museum talked learnedly of the mechanical requirements of the train of the future. Back in the studio a slightly embarrassed young man of nineteen or so showed us how to make a chocolate cake in the shape of a locomotive engine. Full marks for the programme producer's political correctness!

One of the great successes of the BNP is the number of active women, including Councillors, we now have, probably a higher percentage than the old parties. I hasten to assure them that I am not some old misogynist ready to trot out clichés about their place as primary teachers, nurses, or being confined to the kitchen. As one who has opposed feminism but always recognised that male and female are complimentary and should not be in conflict, I welcome the freedom that has been given to their talents. But the issue here is that jointly we must do something about the abysmal educational standards of so many white youths.

A return to discipline in schools, including moderate physical punishment, would help (I was regularly caned but it did not give me a taste for flagellation). Importantly, a return of Grammar schools, open to all with the talent, and technical schools to produce our urgently needed tradesmen and women, is supported the BNP. However, we need a political environment that respects heroes in all fields, including amongst teachers, who can act as examples for our boys, and girls. Such an environment can only come from the British National Party.

John Bean

Free Speech Under Attack

» In the wake of the Leeds Two Trial and as the new law against 'religious hatred' comes into effect, Nick Griffin explains the current restrictions on our freedom in Britain



Don't try this at home" runs the traditional warning on TV programmes in which highly trained stuntmen defy the laws of gravity and commonsense while getting away with entertaining but dangerous actions. With Mark Collett and I having walked free from last year's BBC/New Labour Race Laws prosecutions, much the same advice applies.

It is vital that all BNP members, from senior organisers down to the newest recruits, understand that our 'Not Guilty' triumphs do not overturn the restrictions on free speech imposed by the Race Laws. We have not been given *carte blanche* even to repeat what was said that led to our being charged in the first place. Two juries in an unusually radicalised part of the country, where support for the British National Party is very significantly above the average, listened to the arguments put forward by a particularly effective defence team against an unusually weak prosecution case, and deliberated on it all against a background of populist 'racist' media coverage of what seemed to be an endless series of (from our point of view) fortunate events.

No one should be lulled into a false sense of security by the verdicts that resulted; the free speech for which generations of our people fought, suffered and even died is still under attack; the inherently totalitarian cult of Political Correctness still dominates the political and legal landscape; our opponents in the media and the old parties will now be searching for fresh opportunities to drag BNP members back into court and to even the score.

Accordingly, rather than treating the acquittals as welcome but isolated events of last year we need to identify and learn the lessons that are presented not just by our successful defence but also by the unsuccessful efforts of the prosecution. This, then, is the purpose of this article - to make it even harder for the Powers That Be to summon up the nerve to prosecute us under their gagging laws, and harder still for them to get a 'guilty' verdict even if they do.

The key to learning these lessons is to understand that the prosecution case rested not just on what we said but also on what we didn't say. The jury in such a case are compelled not just to consider things that happened but also to try to look inside the defendants' heads, and even those of their

audience - people they cannot even see. They are asked to judge not just on the intentions of the accused at the time, but also on the likely effect of their words or actions on the audience.

This vagueness allows the prosecution to play on stereotypical images of angry young men in smoke-filled bars. The unstated message to middle class jurors is that what a BNP speaker or writer might have to say may in fact be remarkably similar to what they read over their cornflakes in the *Daily Mail*, but that by delivering the message with passion to a live working class audience and asking them to get involved and to do something about the injustices being perpetrated against their community, we may produce something more than a bout of 'tut-tutting' and shaking of heads.

Fortunately for both Mark and I, the fact that our speeches were all made in the run-up to a set of particularly important elections meant that both of us emphasised - time and time again - the fact that the problems we were talking about (in, it must be said, pretty blunt terms) had to be addressed through sensible political actions - leafleting, canvassing, paper-selling, voting, and standing as candidates. Our repeated calls to legitimate and peaceful expression of genuine concerns were, more than anything else, the rocks on which the prosecution floundered.

Watching the attempt to imprison us break up on the juries' appreciation of our constitutional rocks, however, enables us to use the benefits of hindsight to construct a speech or an article which is practically guaranteed to be prosecution-proof. The key points are as follows:

NON-VIOLENT

1. No threatening language. This was not even alleged against either Mark or me (nor was it in my 1997 Race Act trial) and it should go without saying that it is never to be used. Regardless of the provocation to which our community is being subjected, and regardless of what may be said by ordinary non-political locals, nothing should ever be said or done that invites, or could even be taken to endorse or excuse, violence or the threat of violence.

As regular BNP meeting attendees will already know, of course, such things are



unheard of at our events, and any such comments would lead to the immediate assumption by experienced activists that whoever was making them was an *agent provocateur* or a nutcase. But consider for a moment an emergency meeting called by the BNP but attended mainly by local people with no previous political experience who are desperately worried and angry about - for example - a series of sexual assaults on young girls in the town by members of a certain 'community'. An angry dad, John Smith, is one of the people who helped to call the meeting and so is sharing the platform with a BNP speaker. "The police have been bloody useless," Mr. Smith tells the audience, "and it seems to me that the only way we'll get them to get off their fat blue backsides is to catch a couple of these bastards and slap 'em around a bit."

Now, under the circumstances, namely the fact that his 13-year-old daughter has been gang-raped by a dozen anti-white racist perverts, and that the police have told him and his wife that "this sort of thing is a fact of life, so you'll just have to get used to it" (to quote the late and wholly unlamented Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, Colin Cramphorn) many people might actually think that such sentiments are fully understandable and, in fact, remarkably restrained.

But, in a court of law, the words would be said to be threatening and, even if some of the jurors have some sympathy with the speaker and what his family have been through, they have little choice but to accept that the words are *prima facie* 'threatening' and hence that the angry Mr Smith is already halfway to being convicted for

'incitement to racial hatred.'

Even worse, the prosecution will also use his words to tar the other speakers with the same brush. "Ah ha", the Crown's barrister would say, "the BNP speaker here knows the law and so doesn't say anything threatening himself. But instead he points out the role of what he says is Islam's institutionalised sympathy to the sexual exploitation of young girls in these events. He sets up the target and the angry father throws the verbal brick at it. Both are equally guilty."

What should you do under such circumstances? It's thoroughly 'unEnglish', after all, to contradict another speaker, especially one who everyone present can see is a decent man understandably at the end of his tether. Plus, if an outsider condemns someone who is well known locally, the odds are that it is the outsider who will lose the sympathy of the audience, and hence any chance of getting them to follow our peaceful political road. Pull him up and lose the audience, let the comment pass and risk going to prison - that's the choice.

So - for his good as well as yours - you have to find a way to pacify things, something like: "We in the BNP understand that some people are so angry about the police failure that some of you feel like taking the law into your own hands. But that's exactly what the police and the Labour politicians want you to do. Because then they can wade in and crack your heads with truncheons and blame 'white racists' for causing trouble. This is why we've got to keep all the protests peaceful. We've got to get councillors elected so that your community has a proper voice with which to make the police take your concerns

seriously and get off their backsides. That's why we don't need bricks through windows, but leaflets through doors."

Note how this isn't telling the crowd that they're wrong to feel angry, but it is directing their anger against a group which is not covered by the Race Laws (useless PC cops) and proposing a way in which they can express that anger through the democratic process. The intent and the likely effect of these few sentences is crystal clear: Far from trying to incite 'racial hatred', they are going to channel genuine anger into legitimate political action. Not only are you not going down, but nor is Mr. Smith, because whatever his intentions, you've just ensured that the likely consequences of what he said are harmless - to everyone except local Labour council candidates at the next election!

BE POSITIVE

2. Keep it positive. This brings us to the second rule: When identifying a problem which has a 'racial' or 'ethnic' dimension, always make a point of explaining to the audience the positive, constructive, legal campaigning steps they can take to help us to get something done about it. "Talk to your neighbours, come leafleting, buy ten *Freedoms* and sell them to workmates, stand as a candidate, collect bric-a-brac for a carboot sale to help fund our election campaign."

However delicate the subject of your audience's concern, giving them a peaceful and democratic outlet for their anger not only makes sound political sense, it is also one of the best 'Get Out of Jail Free' cards you can pick up.

3. Shoot down provocations. During one of Mark's speeches, someone in the audience - whether a genuine but angry member of the public, a drunken idiot or a BBC-paid plant was never established - called out "Twat some Pakis." It wasn't even clear whether Mark could even have heard him but the fact that Mark didn't interrupt the flow of his speech to make an explicit, as opposed to implicit, refutation of this moronic call for violence, became a major part of the prosecution case.

The lesson is clear: At all BNP meetings from now on, it is the responsibility of the chairman of the meeting either to order the offending loudmouth to leave immediately or, if the circumstances appear to warrant it, to give him or her one warning that "the BNP does not advocate or condone violence and if you cannot accept our position you will have to leave."

Every now and then this might lead to the loss of someone new who, with a bit of explanation, education and redirection into positive avenues, could have become a decent activist. But more often than not it will offend a useless self-opinionated drunk or a neo-Nutzi clown (very often they are one and the same) and keep the meeting organisers and guest speaker out of court.

4. Avoid 'abusive or insulting' comments. In the case of our speeches, of course, neither Mark nor I had said anything which the prosecution even tried to suggest was 'threatening'. Instead, they tried to convince the jury that some of what we had said was "abusive or insulting" to members of ethnic minorities.

Again, it should be self-evident that BNP speakers should avoid 'abusive and insulting' language, not least because it tends to go against the English addiction to 'fair play' and to reinforce negative media stereotypes about us. This can be difficult and require self-discipline, especially where humour is concerned. Papers like *The Sun* or *Express*, for example, regularly use all sorts of abusive epithets about all sorts of individuals and groups, particularly asylum seekers and radical Muslims. Mark's throwaway 'cockroach' comment, by contrast, became a key part of the prosecution's threadbare case against him.

The trouble is that the line that "the *Sun* done it too" is no defence under this thoroughly rotten and selectively applied law. But since the alleged 'offences' it creates have to include something that is 'abusive or insulting' then the very best way to avoid prosecution is simply to avoid saying *anything* which could be considered abusive or insulting. At one level, this is easy, and it rules out language or gestures which would never be used at a BNP meeting in any case. "..... pigs", "..... monkeys" and all the common-or-garden Anglo-Saxonisms that everyone recognises instantly as fighting talk are taboo for reasons of legality as well as basic

human politeness whose observance strengthens our arguments.

The same is true of racist epithets. Even where these would not realistically cause offence, as for example when they are used with aggressive pride by members of a particular ethnic group to describe themselves, they will be seized upon by the prosecution in the hope of convincing delicate-minded middle class jurors that a BNP defendant is beyond the Pale.

My reference to "Paki street thugs" was a classic case, with the prosecution falling over themselves to make the absurd claim that I was saying that "all Pakistanis are street thugs". In fact I was able to show that I was making a very specific comment about a very specific type of youth present within that community, and a commonsensical Yorkshire jury clearly knew exactly what I meant, and did not mean.

Whether a bourgeois jury in Winchester or Cambridge would have been able to make the distinction between my showing my audience that I understood their possible fear of being active with the BNP (my reason for using the phrase) and intending to incite hatred (the prosecution's claim) is another matter entirely. Further, given the intensely political nature of any prosecution of a BNP member for speech-crime, it has to be acknowledged that using a word or phrase that one or two left-wing bigot jurors could use to try to sway the others is an unnecessary risk.

So do as I say, not do as I've done, and avoid such words like the plague. ("Ah, Mr. Griffin, now you're trying to imply a link between Pakistanis and the Black Death." No, I'm not, but if you visualise that sort of response slithering from the lips of a prosecution barrister you'll have a very good picture of just how dishonestly slippery these people are and how they'll try to twist your words.

There is, moreover, a more subtle danger here. The main prosecution argument in our cases was to point to passages where we stated that certain crimes or anti-social acts had been carried out by members of such minority groups and to tell the jury that we were trying to imply that all members of such groups are criminals, muggers, rapists, benefit-fiddlers, etc. Ridiculous, of course, but since the law demands words that are abusive or insulting in order to secure a conviction, the prosecution in such cases will go to extraordinary lengths to find such words.

In our defence, we pointed out that mainstream newspapers similarly report on crimes and are never expected or required to print caveats such as "Of course, not all Muslims are jihadi fanatics who want to blow themselves up on tube trains" or "When we accuse white youths of murdering Stephen Lawrence, we are not for one moment suggesting that all white youths are potential racist killers."

This defence obviously worked, but having seen the dishonest legal trickery used to try to con the jury over our intentions, I recommend that, from now on, all BNP speakers talking on the subject of wrong doings by ethnic minorities include this simple phrase in their speech - not tongue-in-cheek or in terms of 'we have to say this but nudge, nudge', but just in passing so that it forms an integral part of what you have to say:

"Of course, we all know that not all blacks/Muslims/Somalis/Martians [delete as applicable] go out and [insert anti-social activity in question here]. The majority of their community are law-abiding and no threat to anyone. When we criticise [insert ethnic group] criminals we criticise them not as [insert ethnic group] but as criminals. And we certainly don't hate them or suggest that anyone should take the law into their own hands. The people we hate are the white liberal politicians/police officers/journalists who let them get away with these crimes."

This last sentence, or words to that effect, was indeed included by Mark in several of his indicted speeches and clearly helped to secure the multiple 'Not Guilty' verdicts. If he had had the whole of that passage in then the CPS might not even have dared to bring the case at all. Such a brief statement, incidentally, adds to the effectiveness of such a speech to most audiences in any case, by coming across as fair-minded, reasonable and non-'racist'. Remember that for every 'race-hater' in Britain there are a thousand people who use the ritual formula "I'm not a racist, but"

A form of words which not only helps to keep you out of prison but which also



helps to win over the newcomers we need to build the party is a clear winner. So *learn it* and either *use it* yourself if you are a speaker, or remind speakers who fail to use it at meetings you attend in the future. It is very easy to forget such a thing because, in anything other than Blair's Absurdistan, it really wouldn't be necessary. But here it is, so don't be afraid to remind people that it is.

5. Be accurate. The prosecution at Leeds tried hard to use several innocent mistakes as to fact in one of Mark's speeches as 'evidence' of his bad faith and of his 'intent to incite racial hatred'. In the event, both juries saw through this and accepted the judge's advice that "a degree of hyperbole is natural and permitted in political speeches." But the point should be taken: Not only does the inadvertent use of inaccurate facts and statistics on ethnic matters run the risk of upsetting members of the audience if they spot them, it also leaves you wide open to a prosecution claim that you were deliberately lying, and the follow-on invitation to the jury to take it from that that you were up to no good.

6. Always assume you are being recorded. If you wouldn't want to see a comment or an article reported on national news, don't make it or write it. In the end, the outcome of the Leeds trials was overwhelmingly positive for the party but, I can assure you that the legal process itself is a thoroughly unpleasant experience. A bit of martyrdom may well make good politics but even if it's welcome from that point of view it's a trip part way to hell for your family. Even a meeting at which guests have been searched

is not guaranteed to be safe - the room may have been bugged in advance or someone may be recording on their mobile phone, it's not exactly difficult these days. Where searches are carried out at normal meetings they are for weapons or even drugs which might be used to try to discredit us, rather than to prevent the recording of meetings. Not least because we want all our meetings to come across as mainstream and responsible; this is best ensured by everyone exercising restraint and commonsense rather than by giving the hotheaded or even the legitimately angry a false sense of security.

RELIGIOUS HATRED

So there, in a reasonable size nutshell, you have it: The Been There - Done That - Got the T-shirt Idiot's Guide to avoiding a prosecution for incitement to racial hatred. Which only leaves the question of the new law (in force as of now) against incitement to religious hatred. This was introduced as part of New Labour's drive to claw back the Muslim vote and springs directly from the claim that the BNP in general, and me in particular, have hidden behind criticising Islam and Muslims as a 'coded' way of attacking all Asians, who were of course already protected from even legitimate criticism by the Race Law section of the Public Order Act 1986.

Widespread concern by comedians or evangelical Christian groups that the new law would be used to stop them telling jokes or seeking converts at the expense of Islam led to the proposals being heavily watered down. The Home Office named me personally as the sort of person the law was

aimed at, but even so the proposals only finally scraped through the House of Lords when the government removed the phrase 'abusive or insulting' from the potential charge sheet. Thus it is only possible to break the new law protecting Islam and Muslims if one does so in a way that includes threatening words, gestures or pictures; there has to be a 'threat' or there is no offence.

Thus it is unnecessary, indeed almost impossible, for any sensible, rational, politically responsible BNP member to break this law. The only reason for mentioning it is to provide the ammunition ("Ah, Mr. Griffin, are you using that word to imply.....?" No, I'm not, but I hope the point is starting to sink in) for BNP activists who are confronted by an ignorant or overzealous PC Plod who tries to use the new law to frighten off paper-sellers or leafletters.

Criticism of Islam and Muslims remains legal. Even abusive or insulting criticism remains legal, not that we should be using it. Incredible though it may seem, to launch a tirade of genuinely insulting (to them) and wholly untrue abuse about Muslims and sexual activity with pigs is still entirely legal; but to say that Muslims favour a barbaric method of slaughtering animals and that *halal* meat shops should be forcibly shut, could get you a prison term. This is because the word 'forcibly' could be construed as a threat. (For the avoidance of all doubt, and because having their dad up on 'hate crime' charges is bad for my kids' exam results, let me point out here that the example above is only given by way of hypothetical illustration; we do not believe that *halal* meat shops should be forcibly shut, we believe that they should be shut by a change in the law).

In other words, although brought in as the nearest to a person-specific law this country has seen for centuries - it's the Griffin Law, that's all there is to it - the new legislation against incitement to so-called religious hatred will not stop me or the British National Party saying anything we need to about Islam or the dangers that it poses to our traditional freedoms and way of life. The Labour party, of course, already know this, which is why various Ministers queued up after our famous victory in Leeds to demand a further change in the law - something they are unlikely to get through this side of the next general election.

The far broader Race Laws, on the other hand do remain a clear and present threat to our liberties and our right to speak out on behalf of our people against the injustices created by mass immigration. Present but, as shown above, not all powerful or even very effective. We can say everything that we need to say within the law. Let us resolve to stay within the law even if, on occasion, the law compels us to think for a moment before we open our mouths.



Immigration Control - A Rational Basis

PART 2

» In the final part of his article, Neil Lynn discusses the connection between a country's average IQ and its national wealth

At this point I want to introduce another book: *IQ and the Wealth of Nations*. (The title echoing the title of Adam Smith's book.) This book, jointly written by Richard Lynn and Tatu Vanhanen, examines the question of why some countries are rich and others are poor. Richard Lynn is an Emeritus Professor at the University of Ulster whose research interests cover intelligence, sex differences, race differences and eugenics. Tatu Vanhanen is Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Tampere and at the University of Helsinki. He has developed an index of democracy.

The two authors start by examining previous theories put forward to explain the lack of development of some countries. These are then comprehensively demolished.

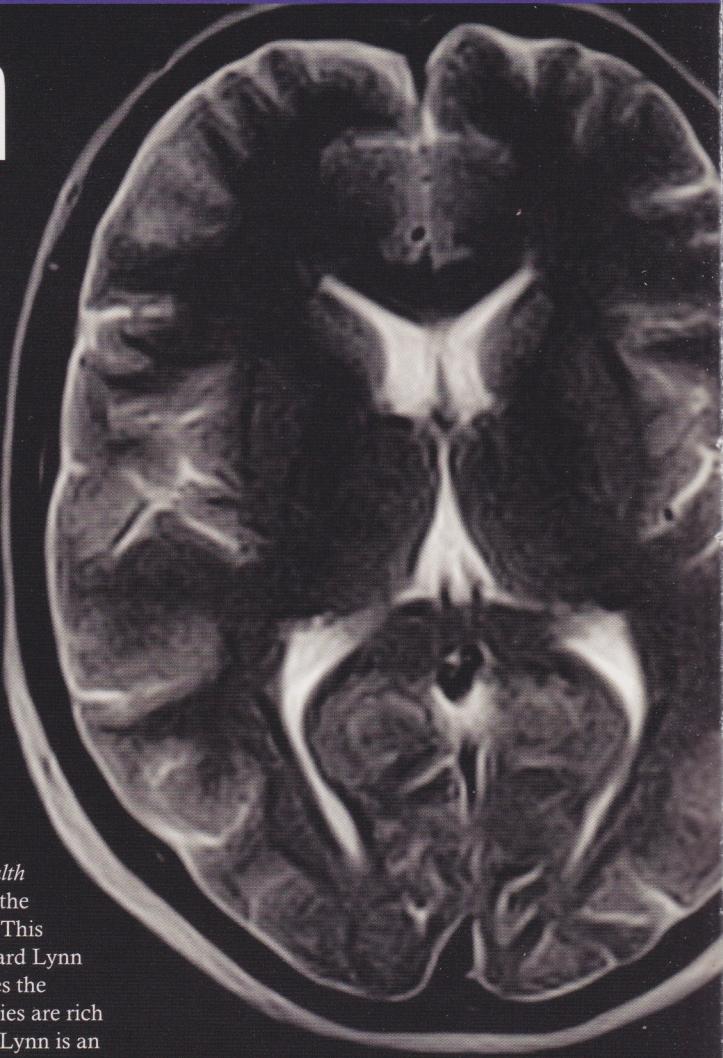
Before presenting their own hypothesis the authors establish the necessary framework. They demonstrate that IQ tests really do measure something as intangible as "intelligence" by showing that the results are correlated with other measures of intelligence, such as performance in exams and the level of the highest qualification attained. They explain that IQ and economic performance are linked; after allowing for other factors (parents' income for example) difference in IQ still explains much of the difference in earnings. They then establish their final preliminary point, that intelligence is inherited and that inheritance is more significant than nurture. I was aware of previous studies of identical twins adopted by different parents which showed that the IQ score of the separated but genetically identical twins were similar. A study which was new to me was on

unrelated children adopted by the same parents. If nurture was the prime factor in intelligence one would expect such children to have similar IQs; they do not.

The authors then present their data and describe why they have chosen the indices they have. The main economic index used is per capita GNP but they show that the use of other indices does not change their conclusions. The authors assembled data on IQ from 81 countries and estimate the IQ for a total of 185 countries using data from neighbouring countries. Again their conclusions are the same no matter which intelligence data set they used.

As a result of their analysis they suggest that the wealth of a country is a function of three factors:

1. The average intelligence of the population. This is by far the most important factor. It is, for example, the main determinant in the poor economic performance of most countries in sub-Saharan Africa.
2. The degree to which an economy is free or centrally managed. This explains why many countries of the former Soviet block which have not yet modernised their economies have performance lower than their IQ would suggest.



3. Natural resources. The classic examples here are the oil states of the Middle-East whose economic performance is higher than their IQ would suggest (Though the authors point out that even in this case the wealth is IQ related as it is mainly experts from high IQ countries who exploit the resources.)

The question of the importance of democracy and market economies are examined in more detail. Indices of democracy and freedom of economic systems are also strongly correlated with per capita GNP, though not as strongly as IQ. Using multiple regression with both IQ and the other measures gives a higher, but not markedly higher, overall correlation. This is not surprising as countries with the highest IQs are generally the most democratic and have free-market economies.

The book ends by considering how underdeveloped countries can advance economically and socially given the constraints of their

population. The authors recognise that as differences in intelligence are genetic and have evolved over millennia there is no easy solution. They argue that malnutrition may be a partial contributing factor to low IQ so aid should be directed at improved nutrition. However differences in intelligence and economic performance will be permanent and rich countries may have to accept a continuing obligation to support communities with low economic potential.

The authors have also assembled economic data going back to the start of the 19th century and, assuming that populations have similar IQs to the present day inhabitants, show that economic differences related to the intelligence of populations have persisted for the better part of two centuries.

Again the book is not beyond criticism.

The ten major source countries for UK asylum applications:

Country	Average IQ
Pakistan	81
Somalia	68*
Eritrea	68*
China	100
Afghanistan	83
Iraq	87
Democratic Republic of Congo	65*
Nigeria	67*
India	81
Sudan	72

Source:

<http://www.unhcr.org.uk/info/briefings/statistics/index.html>

Some people would point out that there are skills not measured by IQ tests, for example the spatial awareness skills of people descended from nomadic tribes. To some extent this argument is spurious. The basic point is that there is a genetically transmittable characteristic, IQ, which is related to economic performance; other skills not measured by the IQ test may be a form of intelligence but not, in the modern world, of economic advantage. From the reviews of the book I have read on the internet most professionals in Professor Lynn's field are positive about his work.

So what conclusions can we draw.

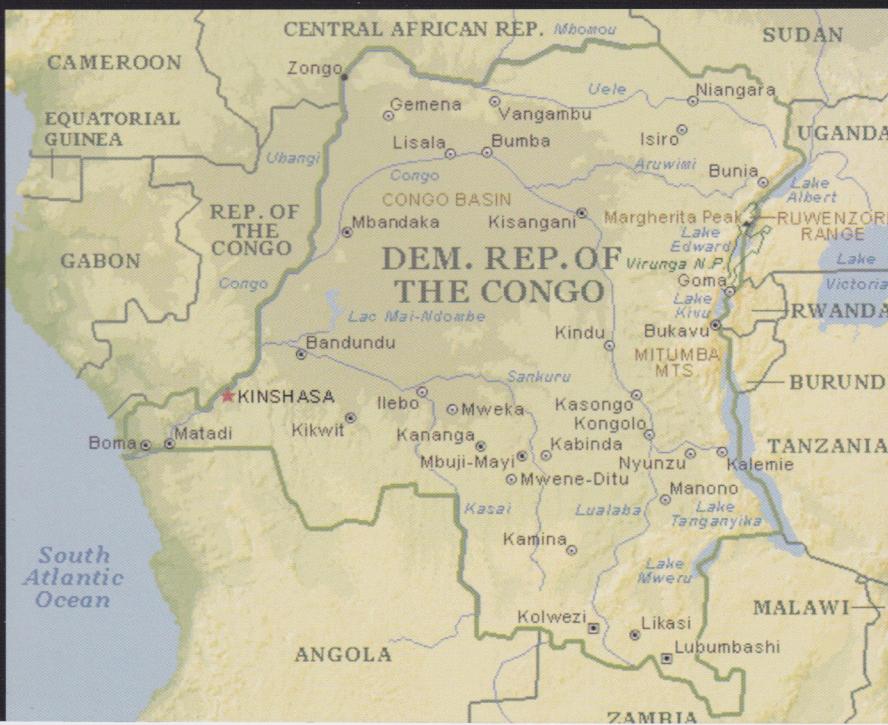
Single-issue parties are never successful. The Referendum party, for all its high level of funding from Sir James Goldsmith, never really took off. UKIP is another single-issue party which has failed to make a break through. Whilst the BNP may have a clearer idea of what to do about immigration than other parties, it needs the public to recognise that it is developing a broad range of policies. In this respect the two books I have been quoting have a

measure of agreement on the nature of those policies. In this writer's view free market economies tend to do better than centrally directed ones; this might be considered to bring into question the BNP's policy of restricting imports. It is also interesting to consider the two books in relation to Europe. Huntington's book would see all of Europe as being culturally homogeneous and therefore find no objection with the European Union. On the other hand Lynn and Vanhanen's book points out the importance of free market economies and therefore would be against the centrally imposed policies of the EU.

This brings us to the next point which has nothing to do with the books. Whatever intellectual arguments can be applied for or against a particular point it is important never to lose sight of practical consequences. There are many practical issues stemming from large scale immigration, e.g. school and health service provision, and land and water supply for the growing number of homes, which have to be considered.

MULTICULTURAL THREAT

The main point of Huntington's book could be summarised as saying that multicultural societies are a threat and not a benefit. One example he refers to often is that of the former Yugoslavia (already commented upon) where there was a conjunction of three major cultures, Islam, Catholicism and Orthodoxy. The people of this region, and their cultural preferences, had been suppressed at various times by the Austro-Hungarian empire, the Ottoman empire and the totalitarian leader, Josef Tito. This has happened time and time again. When the British left India, the Muslims chose secession from their Hindu neighbours and Pakistan was created. After independence both Sierra Leone and Liberia had civil wars in part due to differences between the freed slaves and their descendants,



perceived by the indigenous Africans and to some extent considered by themselves as "western", and the indigenous tribes. Since 1990 several places in the former Soviet Union have sprung into the news: Ingushetia, Chechnya, Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia, Trans-Dniester, South Ossetia. Some have faded from the headlines and others remind us of the recurring misery of cross-cultural conflict. It seems as if inter-cultural tensions can be held in check by a dominant power for decades, or centuries, but when the power is weakened or leaves, the old soul-deep animosities come to the surface and violence breaks out.

One can quote many other instances of inter-cultural peace breaking down when a freedom is restored. What is worrying, very worrying, is that we are starting to see the process in reverse; freedoms being restricted in an attempt to minimise the effects of cross-cultural tensions.

Whilst it was acknowledged that the problems of Northern Ireland were linked to differences between the Protestant and Catholic sub-cultures, the main reason was considered to be the question of whether Ireland should be united or part of it remain within the United Kingdom. Yet even this question had its roots deep in the battle for religious supremacy between the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths (although we should not overlook the Marxist views of the Provisional IRA Editor). Today, in an attempt to minimise the negative consequences of these cross-cultural issues,

Northern Ireland is the least democratic part of the United Kingdom with local government suspended.

In the rest of the UK, anti-terrorist legislation has done away with the centuries' old tradition of *habeas corpus*. We have seen Walter Wolfgang, an 82-year-old member of the Labour Party, being ejected from the Labour Party conference and later held under terrorism legislation simply for heckling the Foreign Secretary. In Scotland, Sally Cameron was held for hours under terrorism legislation for walking along a cycle path in Dundee. Anti-Terrorism legislation was used to stop and search peace protesters' vehicles at a Gloucestershire air base.

The proposed Racial and Religious Hatred Bill would introduce new limits on free speech, all in an attempt to suppress cross-cultural tensions. As if the present laws were not already too much, as Nick Griffin and Mark Collett could attest.

This analysis suggests that multi-cultural societies are inimical to democracy. That conflicting civilisations, with different ethical and cultural roots, living cheek by jowl are never at peace. To some extent the problem is minimised if immigrants acculturate themselves to the predominant culture of the host country. Even this may be a mirage; the examples quoted above all show that differences can be suppressed for centuries but may still reappear.

The final point comes from Professor Lynn's book. He argues that there are

systematic differences in the IQ of people of different countries. What is more these differences are inherited and therefore will be persistent. If the IQ of immigrants is higher than that of the host country, then the average IQ of the host country, and consequently its economic performance, will be enhanced, otherwise it will deteriorate. The table on the previous page shows the ten top countries for asylum applications in the UK in 2005.

As can be seen, only one country has an IQ the same as that of the UK (100) and four of the others have IQs more than 30 points below the UK average. For the four countries with an asterisk the actual value may be even lower; the measured IQs were below the lowest IQ for which the tests are accurate so this lower limit was assumed. The average of all ten IQs is 77, a figure which would put them in the lowest 20% of British intelligence.

We must remember that Lynn and Vanhanen's book started by establishing, *inter alia*, that people with low IQs perform badly in their own societies. There is no reason to suppose that immigrants with low IQs would perform differently.

The authors of the two main books I have quoted are all past normal retirement age and in position to be able to express their views candidly but seek to promote a positive outcome. Huntington ends his book by saying "In the emerging era, clashes of civilization are the greatest threat to world peace, and an international order based on civilizations is the surest safeguard against world war." In the introduction to their book, Lynn and Vanhanen, call for "a new international moral code based on the recognition of evolved diversity in human population."

The positive outcome they hope for is contingent on general acceptance of the facts they present, the arguments they advance and the conclusions they draw. These self same facts, arguments and conclusions are the intellectual basis of British Nationalism.

At the moment Britain still has a choice. It can become more and more multi-cultural and multi-ethnic, with its intellectual vigour stifled to appease multiculturalism and its economic strength hampered by immigrants whose genetic past has not prepared them for a role in modern society. Or it can once again become a culturally and ethnically homogeneous society which can use its strength for the peace and wellbeing of its own citizens and the world. This is the moral basis for British Nationalism.

BOOKS FROM EXCALIBUR

All books mentioned in *Identity* can now be obtained from the BNP's Excalibur book service, whether or not they are held in its extensive stock. Enquiries at: PO Box 116, Leeds LS27 9WW.



The plastic frog washed up on Uig Sands on the Isle of Lewis, was found by Sonali Naik, an English barrister, it is claimed. So who is Sonali Naik and is she really English?

A pretty girl, but certainly not English. Sonali can afford to spend her weekends away from London on the remote Uig Sands; no doubt she can get there in a couple of hours by executive jet. Sonali, just like fellow 'immigration barristers' such as Cherie Blair, is getting rich on our money, whilst legitimising the illicit residence of foreign criminals in the UK. Ms Naik "deals with Kurdish cases, as well as cases from Iran, DRC, Colombia, Sudan and the former Yugoslavia."

Few reports of the violent behaviour of some Kurds in the UK reach the press, but one need not enquire far among rural communities that often inadvertently host Kurds as illegal migrant workers to learn the facts. Iranians seeking to enter the UK for asylum is a strange situation indeed, as Iran - despite claims by George Bush and others - is actually a fairly civilised country, and one has to wonder why an Iranian would want to cross a number of national frontiers, passing through countries of a roughly similar culture to their own, to settle in Britain; a country which is threatening to wage war on their own, imminently. A bit like Britons fleeing to Germany during the Second World War!

Citizens of the DRC, or 'Democratic Republic of Congo', a former Belgian Colony, have no connection with Britain, or prior claim to reside in the UK, and no tradition of speaking the English language. One is forced to wonder why people from a country famous for factions committing atrocities against each other would want to come here, especially at a time when the DRC is supposedly entering a new era of peace and democracy.

Now Columbia; there's an interesting point of departure. With numerous South American countries, all with similar language and culture, within hitching distance, one wonders why a Columbian would want to cross the Atlantic to seek asylum in Britain. What exactly have these people done that determines there should be no sanctuary for them in the entirety of South and Central America?

NUMBER ONE DESTINATION

Britain is a favourite destination for the mainly nominal Muslim Sudanese; especially pregnant women, and especially those believing they are infected with HIV. Free housing and free treatment is the lure for all of them. With homosexuals, Sudanese and Somali women, along with their illegitimate offspring, make up the bulk of those receiving expensive anti-HIV treatment at British tax-payer's expense.

It has been admitted even on the BBC (Radio 4) that arrivals from the 'former Yugoslavia' are generally from the nominally-Muslim bandit state of Albania (now a close ally of the US), and are not, and have never been Yugoslavians! Many of them were among the Albanian insurgents in the Serbian Province of Kosovo in 1999, who, with the help of British and US firepower, overran Kosovo killing and driving out Serbs, and destroying some of Europe's most beautiful churches and cathedrals. One traditional sport of Albanians in Kosovo is raping, then beheading teenage girls while forcing their mothers to watch.

Many of the so called 'Kosovans' (as opposed to Kosovars), now living in Britain are far from Asylum seekers, but actually maintain close ties with their families living in houses stolen from genuine Serbian Kosovar families at gun point. Some even taking their new English wives to visit their families in Kosovo.

Finding a rubber frog on a Scottish beach may be and remain the greatest contribution to civilisation that the young 'English Barrister' will ever make.

Source of details for Ms Naik:
http://www.2gardenct.Law.co.uk/index.php/2gt/home/our_barristers/naik

Who Found The Plastic Frog?

» Some reflections by Richard Colborne



On Boxing Day 1899, the Headington Quarry Morris Men discovered Cecil Sharp, an academic and London music teacher. Sharp witnessed them performing in the street. He found the tunes 'interesting' and noted them, later returning to notate the dances. In forming his own styles of dance notation, Sharp, and others, saved many of our indigenous ritualised country folk dances during the drift towards industrialised urbanisation and massive social upheaval of The Great War 1914.

"On Boxing Day, as he was looking out of the window, upon the snow-covered drive, a strange procession appeared: eight men dressed in white, decorated with ribbons, with pads of small latten-bells strapped to their shins, carrying coloured sticks and white handkerchiefs; accompanying them was a concertina-player and a man dressed as a 'Fool'.

"Six of the men formed up in front of the house in two lines of three; the concertina player struck up an invigorating tune, the like of which Sharp had never heard before; the men jumped high into the air, then danced with springs and capers, waving and swinging the handkerchiefs which they held, one in each hand, while the bells marked the rhythm of the step"

Cecil Sharp by A. H. Fox Strangeways, in collaboration with Maud Karpeles, Oxford University Press, London 1933.

In 1909 Sharp started his own school of Morris dancing at the Chelsea Physical Training College which later became the basis of the English Folk Dance Society, founded in 1911 with the express object of keeping a tradition alive.

Sharp also spent many months in the British Museum reading through John Playford's English Dancing Master publications of 1651 for English country dances as he felt that there did not appear to be any more traditional dances to be found and partly because he was looking for dances that were more artistic and more interesting.

After Sharp's death in 1924, funds were raised for the establishment of Cecil Sharp House in Regents Park Road, London. The headquarters of The English Folk Song & Dance Society.

The Morris comes to us through the mists of time. Thought to be a courtly dance introduced in the 16th century and illustrated by period stained glass windows, it has been part of English life for at least six hundred years and scholars may argue that it is much older.

While the style is peculiar to the English mainland, the dances are thought to be part of a world-wide family of ritual ceremonial dances since they share the common features of disguise, colour, vigour, predominantly male performers, and a dance form based on circles and processions.

Once thought that the name came 'from

The Morris Men

» Mark Stevens looks at the origins of English Morris Dancing



the Moors [of Morocco]', one cannot pin point its source. It is possible that 'morris' developed from the French word morisque, meaning 'a dance', 'the dance' which became 'morisch' in Flemish, and then the English moryssh, moris, and finally morris.

The name 'morris' now suggests Latin German 'mort', a dance associated with death (ref. *The Morris Dancer*, 1991) and this may suggest the nature of the inward looking ritualized sacrificial dance exemplified by the Rapper and Longsword dances where the captain of the team is symbolically decapitated.

The earliest confirmation of a performance of Morris dancing in England dates from London on 19 May 1448, when Moryssh dauncers were paid 7 shillings for their services!

By Elizabethan times the Morris was already considered to be an ancient dance, and references appear to it in a number of early plays. One of the most popular actors of that time was Will Kemp and for a wager during Lent in 1599/1600 he danced from London to Norwich - The Nine Daies

Wonder. He writes that large numbers of spectators turned out to cheer him on his way and check his progress.

However, following the Civil War many ancient customs were outlawed by the Puritans, and although the Restoration saw some revivals, the gradual drift of the population from countryside to town saw many communities abandon their Morris dances.

OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS

Of more recent obscurity is the Mummers Play, sometimes known as Guising, or the Tipteers.

With faces blacked-up as a disguise from the local clergy and constabulary, this form of street theatre is often revived at Yuletide/Christmas time by local Morris sides.

The main characters in this Death & Resurrection, Hero/Combatant play are traditionally dressed in tatter jackets made from shredded newspapers. The Noble Captain, Saint(or King) George and the

"No nation has a richer store of traditional music than England and none is more prone to under-value its heritage"
- Cecil Sharp

Turkish Knight, the Doctor guaranteed to cure all ills, all would be taken around the public houses in exchange for drink.

Topical interest is usually maintained in rural communities by the addition of various seedy characters; Beelzebub, Napoleon, and . . . Osama bin Laden.

Our indigenous culture has a rich store of other dances and festivals:

The Abbots Bromley Horn Dance held every September, whose ancient reindeer antlers have been chemically dated to the 11th century; Northwest Clog processional Morris; Longsword & Rapper [not to be confused with modern Americana gangsta 'music']

The Haxey Hood game, Plough Monday, old 12th Night (Xmas) Wassailing, and the recently revived Whittlesey Straw Bear.

The Beltaine Jack in the Green festivals, Oddy Oss & other hobby horse dances, black faced Welsh Border, and hob-nail booted and blacked-up Molly dances of East Anglia.

A LIVE TRADITION

With reference to Nick Griffin's article in October 2006, issue 71 of *Identity*, and rediscovering our racial heritage, 'British Nationalism - Political Party or Broad-Based Popular Movement?', Bob Stewart in his book *Where is Saint George?* makes some very valid points:

"...even before the First World War [folk song] collectors were lamenting that they could only find songs and lore from elderly people, and that younger generations were already being educated out of their tradition and rejecting it for new values and ways of life imposed by commercial necessity."

"...The overwhelming sense of confusion and inadequacy felt by many people today is not simply due to economic fumbling and political ineptitude, or blatant corruption, but stems from the deeper disruption of the life tradition, the separation of the individuals from their racial inner reality."

"If it is at all possible to draw conclusions from tradition

about our racial characteristics, we may have the means of building a bridge between the broken life pattern of the past and the present."

"A national tradition, the body of group life-experience expressing itself, never fully dies but alters as any organic structure will change."

Of the many folk song and dance collectors; Ralph Vaughan Williams researched into English folk song and dance. His life long interest in folk music began in 1903, a vast number of his works were adaptations or arrangements of the songs he had collected. The Vaughan Williams Memorial Library in Cecil Sharp House is dedicated to his memory.

Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould found very simple English country dances performed in the villages of Warwickshire, Herefordshire, Surrey, Devon.

George Butterworth, English composer, was also a collector of folk-songs. After meeting Sharp and Vaughan Williams he became interested in the movement to revive English folk music and incorporate folk songs into compositions. Butterworth was killed on the Somme in 1916.

Percy Grainger, the Australian composer and pianist, was renowned for his experiments and original arrangements of English folk melodies.

Lucy Broadwood, of the piano-making family, collected songs in Sussex.

For myself, dancing and partaking in the Morris wasn't just 'visiting the pubs with the lads once a week for a few beers', or giving outdoor performances on a fine summer's evening. With a young family to support, there was a time when I could not afford pub-priced beer. It was a spiritual draw - a subconscious memory - a feeling of oneness with past traditions. A tribal memory of Albion's sacred heritage.

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Annual Conference Photo Report



The Second Annual Conference of the British National Party was held in traditional party conference venue Blackpool over the weekend of 25th - 26th November. An entire large hotel near the south pier was taken over for the event, which included political education sessions and Saturday evening live entertainment as well as a full day of conventional conference business.

The successful holding of a follow-up to the 2005 initial conference marks another important step along the road from the BNP's old 'one man decides all' system and towards one where policy formation is in the hands of the officials and activists who form the backbone of the party's organisation. As Nick Griffin told *Identity*: "This is vital if the BNP is to be able to present itself as a mainstream party within the British political tradition, but at the same time safeguard itself from having its core principles washed away by a flood of last-minute bandwagon-jumpers in the final stages of our climb to power. 'One man,



'one vote' is a recipe for disaster for a would-be revolutionary party, whether it's one man having the only vote or every armchair warrior having a vote - neither is any use for the BNP.

"But creating an entirely different system from scratch is not something that can be done overnight. The first conference established the overall aims for the new meritocracy and now this one has laid down the fundamentals of the Voting Membership system. This is likely to need amending over the next year or so as teething problems emerge and we gain in experience. Our initial efforts won't be perfect, but they will be better than the alternatives."

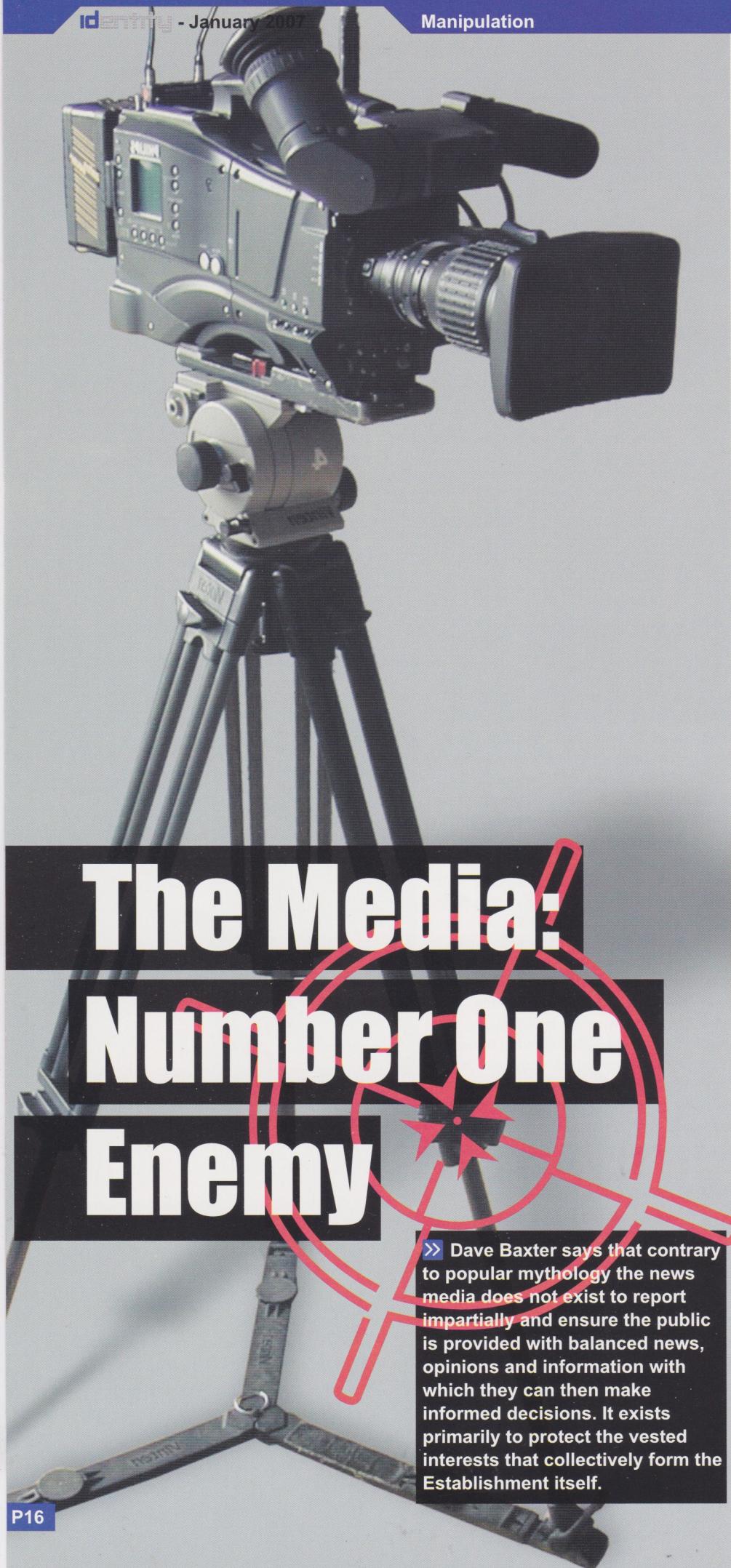
In addition to extensive discussions about the mechanics of the new Voting Membership system, the conference also debated a number of policy motions. These were reported on in December's *British Nationalist* members' bulletin and on our website, so will not be repeated here.

The other very important piece of business was a discussion intended to produce guidelines for the leadership to take into account when working out the way in which motions for conference are to be generated, submitted, selected and then passed back to the grass-roots for advance discussion at local level before each future

conference. The proposals resulting from this, including the timetable for motions for the 2007 Conference, will be published in February's *Identity*, as will a full explanation of the Voting Membership system.

While there is still much to be learnt and many improvements still to make, the second conference was a big advance on the first. The photographs on this double page spread give something of the flavour of the event, and we hope that they will inspire other general members to make the regular or extra commitments needed to join the 'can-do' elite who are already Voting Members and whose contributions in Blackpool have already helped to cement our unique system, which combines the benefits of democracy with the advantages of having a politically very sophisticated and dedicated 'electorate'.

TO SUCCESS



The Media: Number One Enemy

» **Dave Baxter says that contrary to popular mythology the news media does not exist to report impartially and ensure the public is provided with balanced news, opinions and information with which they can then make informed decisions. It exists primarily to protect the vested interests that collectively form the Establishment itself.**

The fact that the media is overwhelmingly hostile to us should be no surprise. The BNP is firmly outside the Establishment consensus. It stands for things the current system is both hostile to and is actively destroying nationhood, sovereignty, family, democracy and British and European cultures. The Establishment, perhaps more than many of our own supporters do, recognises the immense potential nationalism has. It knows full well that our ideas have a tremendous appeal that cuts across traditional party allegiances. It's for this reason that its media will do whatever they can to demonise our organisation (if not always our ideas) as 'beyond the pale', in order to frighten off potential recruits.

It is worth noting that it's the media who set the parameters of debate. They decide what issues are 'in' and which issues are 'out'. It is they who set the agenda and decide what news items and organisations and issues are to be excluded and which are to be marginalised, demonised or ignored. They have the ability to portray elections as neck-and-neck or hopelessly one-sided. In short, the media constitute the major power in politics today.

Accompanying this, Establishment politicians will - usually at election times - make vague noises about issues such as asylum, immigration and national sovereignty - all designed to con the gullible and desperate into thinking that somehow, possibly, maybe, this time they might, just might 'do something'. In this way any real discontent can be kept safely within their control and harmlessly dissipated and neutralised.

MINORITY SPORT

In Britain, politics, or more precisely, party politics is becoming almost like a minority sport. The decline in voter turnout is not, as some apologists for the system claim, due to contentment with the status quo. The real reason is due to there being no fundamental differences on the major issues between the main parties.

All of them are basically competing with each other over as to who can manage the existing system the most efficiently; no mention is made of any conceivable alternative system. Indeed, even the search for any alternative is actively discouraged. The late Alan Clark, the maverick Tory MP best remembered for his *Diaries* went on record as admitting that there was an "ominous development" in British politics, namely "...the growing consensus between the political parties to shut off consideration of radical options to reverse our decline."

Essentially, all the electorate are now being offered is a choice of the same product, just with differing brand labels!

The Establishment is sensitive that voter disinterest in politics undermines the legitimacy of their oligarchy - hence a range

of 'initiatives' to 're-engage' with the people, such as moves to introduce voting by post and internet as well as lowering the voting age to 16. However, to quote professor Frank Furedi: "...political life cannot be revitalised through the various gimmicks suggested by political operators. Allowing people to vote without leaving home may slightly increase voter participation, but it will not bring them closer to political life. If voting becomes a banal act like flushing the toilet, it can only mean that the system is accommodating further still to cynicism and passivity."

Yet voter apathy, although embarrassing for the Establishment, poses no real threat to it.

The reason for this is the growing dominance of the system's core values and beliefs, not just within an exhausted and shrinking political arena, but within the sphere of mass popular culture. It is here that it exerts the most influence over our people, creating and enforcing a culture of conformism and mindless acceptance of its twisted and inverted values. This is far more efficient than just rigging the democratic process by restricting information and choice to an electorate that increasingly isn't interested in voting anyway.

And the most potent medium for promoting this is television.

Understanding just how innate human behaviour makes our people susceptible to the insidious power of TV is important in order to avoid the possibility of frustration or disillusionment setting in. We have to deal with reality; with things as they are,

rather than what we would like them to be.

Most adults can be placed into one of two categories: mass or individual. In the first category are those whose urge to conform in belief and behaviour overwhelms any urge to think or act independently. In the second category are those able to depart from the crowd if their reason and instinct tell them they should.

The relative sizes of the two categories change, but ever since records have been kept the first category has always been much larger than the second. But at all times it has been the minority of individuals, able to overcome the urge to conform and inclined to strike out in new directions - morally, artistically, technologically or otherwise - which has provided the variation necessary for cultural and social evolution.

STABILITY & PROGRESS

Thus, both categories are essential for a progressive society; the first for the existence of a stable society, the second for its progress.

We should note that there is a difficulty of communication between members of the two categories. The members of the mass have difficulty in understanding those whose beliefs and behaviour differ markedly from the 'norms' of the crowd, and tend to regard them as 'odd' or even deranged.

At the same time, individuals following a moral imperative which leads them away from the mass have a tendency to regard members of that category as stupid, because

they do not understand issues and events as they understand them; or perverse, for understanding but nevertheless continuing on the same course.

So today we have a situation where a minority of individuals are conscious of certain destructive and harmful trends the gradual destruction of nationhood, multiracialism, erosion of civil liberties and so on - and feel a moral obligation to take action against these trends, or at least to raise the alarm. And their natural tendency is to rail against the mass for being too stupid to see the danger they see, or for ignoring it due to cowardice or lack of responsibility, or for exacerbating it through motives of greed or malice.

But although there is stupidity, greed and malice aplenty amongst the mass, the common element for them failing to resist such destructive influences is something else: it is an overwhelming need to conform.

Just as there are brave men who won't hesitate to stand up to a larger man on a point of personal honour, but who feel physically sick at the thought of being placed in a certain setting - perhaps a high, exposed place or a small, confined room - so there are many men and women terrified at being out of favour with the crowd. This feeling overwhelms reason, courage or any generous impulse in them.

Only in this way is it possible to explain the drastic changes in attitude that have taken place in the last few decades.

For example, the same men and women who thirty years ago expressed disapproval of, say, homosexuality or interracial

relationships, now approve of the gradual 'normalisation' of both these aberrations.

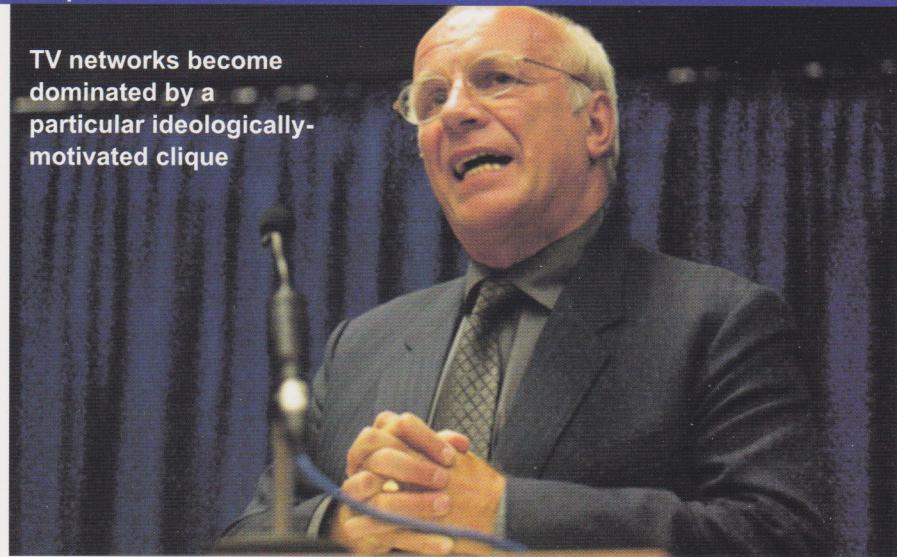
There have also been similar shifts towards acceptance of other things hitherto disapproved of. Yet historically the attitudes of people on such basic issues has been much more resistant to change. Responsible for these selective revolutions in public attitude is a deliberately engineered perception of mass norms.

This is something quite new, in that the perception precedes the reality, rather than the other way round. This is the consequence of the role of the mass media, especially television, in the modern world.

Before the industrial revolution people perceived the beliefs and behaviour of others directly. The village, consisting of people who knew one another from birth to death, was the setting in which the crowd's norms were manifested. The urbanisation that accompanied industrialisation changed all that. In cities, people became surrounded by strangers, instead of people they knew well. Their views began to be shaped by more impersonal media - newspapers and books rather than exclusively by direct personal observation and communication.

Television completed the process immediately after the Second World War. The average city dweller may spend more of his waking hours away from it than exposed to it. But it is the time spent in front of the illuminated screen which is most important in forming his perception of what others believe. His workday in the shop or office is taken up with mechanical tasks in a relatively fixed setting. But in the evenings and weekends, sprawled out in front of the TV he is exposed to a thousand different aspects of the human drama. Every possible human situation, every type of human relationship, and every conceivable moral decision are portrayed again and again. These portrayals take the place of real-life

TV networks become dominated by a particular ideologically-motivated clique



experiences to a very large degree in shaping the beliefs and behaviour of television viewers.

The average screen watcher does not remind himself that what he is watching is not real, and may not even be realistic. When he sees the characters on the screen react to a certain situation in a certain way the effect is much the same as if he had observed the incident in real life. And if he is a member of the mass, the effect will be to move his own attitudes towards those displayed by the actors.

But what if the TV networks become dominated by a particular ideologically-motivated clique, or just by those with very similar opinions and outlook? It is these people who decide *what* we are to see and *how* it is presented. It therefore becomes very easy for them to influence millions of people toward their views.

For example, by the time a viewer has seen abhorrence expressed on the screen a few dozen times towards someone who has expressed 'racist' attitudes, he may become convinced at a subconscious level that the

way for him to avoid being abhorred by his neighbours and workmates is to suppress any tendency in himself to behave in the way the character on the screen behaved.

The next step is to express abhorrence towards anyone in real life who behaves in a similar way. Thus, reality follows perception. And the masters of perception, which is to say those who design and produce the soap operas and situation comedies, became masters of reality.

Unless we are successful in building an effective counter-media and creating a viable counter culture then the outlook for our organisation, and therefore our people, is bleak.

And whether we succeed or fail in this will depend on the determination and capabilities of the individuals who have committed themselves to halting and destroying the destructive trends we see rising around us today and creating the possibility for a healthy and progressive future.

It will depend on the kind of people reading this now. It depends on you!

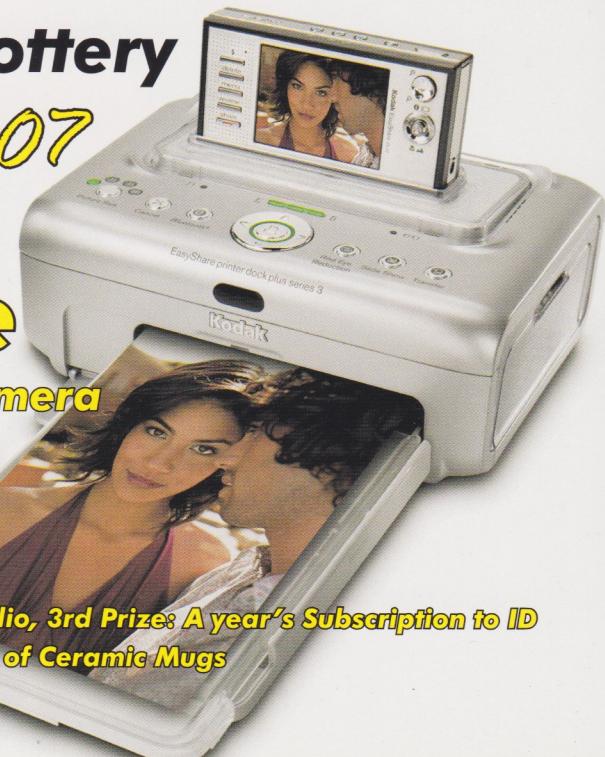


British National Lottery

Spring Draw 2007

The draw date is Saturday 17th March 2007 and tickets are available now. Members will automatically receive a book of ten tickets in their *British Nationalist* members' bulletin but extra copies can be ordered by calling 07077 820263 or 01463 793298 or e-mailing bnl@bnp.org.uk (UK resident non-members may also order quantities in the same manner).

1st Prize
Kodak Digital Camera & Printer Dock

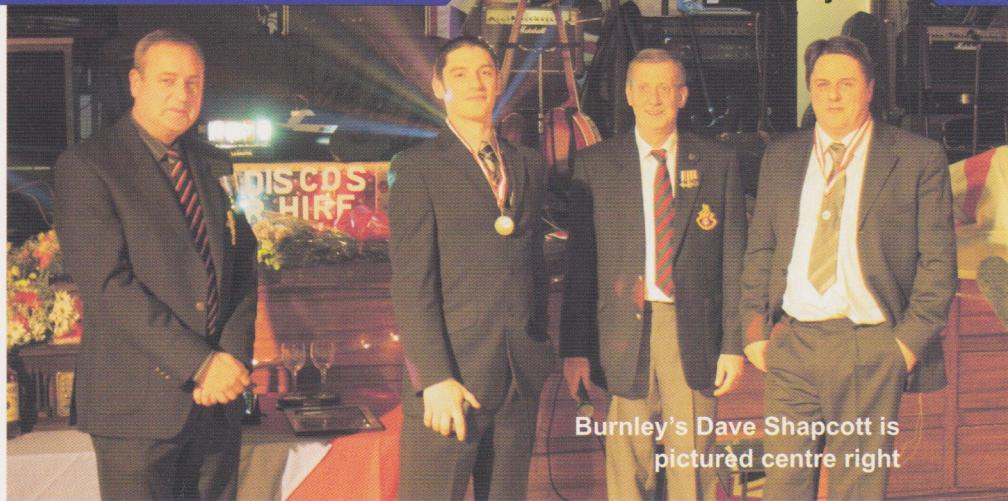


2nd Prize: DAB Digital Radio, 3rd Prize: A year's Subscription to ID and VoF, 4th Prize: 2x Pair of Ceramic Mugs

Burnley BNP scored another historic 'first' for the party shortly before Christmas - not just in the town, but nationwide. The occasion was their Christmas Party and what was so special was not just the record attendance at a Burnley social event - three hundred tickets were sold - but the fact that it took place in Padiham Town Hall. This was despite 'outrage' from spokesmen from the other parties and a campaign by the local press to try to whip up enough opposition to get the Town Hall management to cancel the booking.

In the event, despite the usual threats, the event passed off without any sign of physical opposition and with the happy co-operation of the Town Hall staff. The large and elegant hall was packed as members and supporters from Burnley and further afield (thanks to the Black Country and North East contingents) enjoyed a splendid buffet, licenced bar and some great musical entertainment. Among the audience were members of a youth football team which local party members are sponsoring.

The social was billed as a celebration of the great successes the party had throughout 2006, most notably the election of more councillors both locally and nationally and the two Free Speech Trial



Burnley's Dave Shapcott is pictured centre right

victories. Burnley organiser and BNP stalwart Dave Shapcott organised the event to feature an award ceremony which honoured Nick Griffin and Mark Collett for their outstanding performances both in and around the trials. A limited number of special 'Free Speech Award' medals have been produced and the first two were presented to Nick and Mark by national treasurer John Walker. The remaining supply will be kept safe by Burnley BNP, to be given, very sparingly, to individuals - either within or without the party - who make a really significant contribution to the

defence or advancement of free speech in Britain.

Among several other awards presented to local stalwarts and councillors, the most notable went to Burnley BNP councillor Carol Hughes, in recognition of her five years of dedicated hard work as the longest serving British National Party councillor in the entire country. After several years of intense pressure and having to 'learn the ropes' from scratch, Burnley's BNP councillors are now making a real impact in the council chamber as well as in their own wards. They regularly call the Lib Dem ruling alliance and the utterly useless Labour 'opposition' to account in the council chamber, running rings around the Labour party in particular on account of our new councillors elected this year having unseated Labour's main men, leaving their less experienced colleagues running around like headless chickens.

The excellent entertainment included not just a DJ who got a good crowd up on the dance floor, but also live music from several different pro-BNP performers, including Leicestershire's Andy Holders. Highlight of the night was an absolutely brilliant set by electronic folk band Red Claire, which includes two Yorkshire BNP councillors - Colin Aughtby and Paul Cromie. Their two sets had virtually the entire audience joining in (the only ones who didn't just didn't know the words, something that some Great White Record releases will be putting right later this year), especially in the second half when they were joined by special guest vocalist Nick Griffin!

All in all, then, another great 'first' for Burnley BNP. Newer members and supporters might not think there is anything very special about a lawful political party being able to organise and openly advertise a Christmas Social and to sell tickets to it to sympathetic members of the public, but those who remember the bad old days just a few years ago will be aware of just how big a jump towards 'normalisation' this is. So many congratulations to Burnley BNP from *Identity*. Once again, the Lancashire town is at the forefront of our continued advance.

Burnley Christmas Social

» Burnley BNP lead the way with an historic Christmas social held in Padiham Town Hall



John Bean's Nationalist Notebook

The Smear That Backfired

The BNP was the recipient of a splendid Christmas present in the form of some good publicity in *The Guardian*, *The Times*, and the *Daily Telegraph* just before Christmas, with further spin-off in other publications. It stemmed from an 'expose' by *Guardian* reporter Ian Cobain who had joined the BNP and became a central London organiser.

As most readers are now aware, his 'damaging' report was centred on the fact that there were encrypted lists of middle-class members; a network of false identities (to protect our supporters' jobs); and the fact that we work with a strict rulebook. We will make no further comments on Cobain's actions as the matter is now being discussed by BNP and *Guardian* legal teams. But this paragraph, which appeared in all three main broadsheet reports, was surely more helpful than harmful to us, although we appreciate that it has not been helpful for the members named:

"In an attempt to achieve the degree of political legitimacy which it believes it needs to win more votes, the extreme rightwing party is attempting to establish itself in affluent areas of the capital such as Belgravia, Chelsea and Knightsbridge. The BNP already has significant numbers of members living in those areas. They include Peter Bradbury, a leading proponent of complementary medicine who has links to Prince Charles, Richard Highton, a healthcare regulator, and Simone Clarke, principal dancer with the English National Ballet. There are also dozens of company directors, computing entrepreneurs, bankers and estate agents among the 200 members living in central London. One member is a servant of the Queen residing at Buckingham Palace, while a number are former Conservative party activists."

How this attempted smear backfired was aptly put by Steve Blake, the BNP webmaster, in this comment on the website, www.bnpp.org.uk/news

"The BNP has long attracted men and women with double barrelled names, money and a good education. However, the press have for at least a decade told millions of readers that the BNP is a bunch of racist thugs from sink estates and thereby deter anyone beyond those areas from getting involved let alone vote for us. That pack of lies doesn't work any more as more of the country's intelligentsia from farmhouse, board rooms, university common rooms and London clubs see the BNP as the only lifeline for their own survival and wellbeing of their children and children's children."

Some readers may ask, why is it that newspapers such as *The Times* and the *Telegraph* are of late occasionally publishing factual reports about the BNP? The likely answer is that all newspapers are facing falling circulations and they have suddenly realised that BNP supporters are more likely to be able to read newspapers than many school leavers, and certainly most immigrants. We are acquiring economic power; let's use it.

On Looking at Murderous Scum

The trial of the predominantly Somali gang who murdered WPC Sharon Beshenivsky, and the trial of the feral gang of illegal Nigerian immigrants who murdered a Sierra Leone woman, marked the end of a year of prominent murder trials that shared two common factors. The perpetrators were Black - either African or West Indian in origin, and in most cases were illegal immigrants.



WPC Sharon Beshenivsky
brutally murdered by
immigrants

We do not suggest for one moment that anyone who is Black is a potential murderer. There are countless people in Britain of West Indian origin, for example, who abhor the horrific murders being carried out as much as we do, and some of those West Indian origin people have voted BNP in order to express this.

For the same reason, this is why well-to-do people in the more affluent areas of London and the Home Counties are now turning to the BNP.

One does not have to be a racist to have strong feelings of disgust when looking at the photographs of the

Nigerian murderers, Somalian murderers, or the gang of West Indian youths who gang-raped and tortured two

Reading girls and murdered one of them. Any hatred

I have is directed at those old gang politicians who have allowed this scum to not only remain in this country when they should have been deported, but to live and breed at our expense. Looking at these creatures we are told to believe that they are part of our "cultural enrichment", and if they had not been suppressed by Whitey they would be brain surgeons or astronauts. Does the so-called intelligentsia actually believe this bullshit themselves?

"Immigration Set to Explode"

Part of the explanation for Labour's *volte face* on immigration came with the revelation in the *Sunday Times*, 11/12/06, that the Labour Party Chairman, Hazel Blears has warned that "immigration is set to explode as an issue before the next general election in a way 'unseen before in UK politics.' She added that "Labour risks appearing unconcerned and out of touch. Simply making the 'liberal' argument that immigration is good for the economy, or starting from the viewpoint of 'human rights' does not give people the reassurance that politicians understand people's genuine concerns."



Wants protection for
African Immigrants
Nigel Farage

In its report, the *Sunday Times* said it had seen an internal analyses of campaigns by the Labour Party in Keighley,

West Yorkshire, "where the British National Party is particularly active." The Labour Party report said that its failure to address public concern about immigration is playing into the BNP's hands and warns that Labour "will not be forgiven by the electorate" if it does not address the problem.

The document added that: "Potential Labour voters are defecting to the BNP, not because they are racist, but because they believe their 'genuine grievances' are being ignored by mainstream parties."

It also said the British National Party ran a stronger campaign than Labour at a recent by-election with Labour councillors in Keighley "exposed as not having done enough."

EU Plans To Attract African Labour

The European Union has announced new plans, costing 40m euros (£27m), to attract 'skilled' labour from Africa. Justice Commissioner Franco Frattini has called for new job centres in Africa to help match supply to Europe with demand. No doubt this will please the new head of UKIP, Nigel Farage, who wanted protection for Africans in the face of mass immigration from Eastern Europe.

Mr Frattini proposed establishing EU "Migration Support Teams" to help African countries manage migration. He also announced plans to create "European Job Mobility Portals" in African countries which would provide information for local people about job opportunities in Europe. The new measures are expected to help "step up the dialogue and co-operation on migration issues with Africa," he said.

Some African officials and aid groups have made the valid point that attracting skilled labour will cause a brain-drain in Africa. However, Mr Frattini insisted his plans would not result in a shortage of educated talent in Africa. "We can avoid the brain-drain by enhancing our assistance to the countries of origin, by promoting initiatives to have brain circulation rather than a brain drain."

There will be a prize of a signed photograph of Mark Collett treading on a cockroach if any reader can tell us what this last statement means.

Poofers On Parade

Homosexual and lesbian supporters of the BNP will know that I have long supported past legislation that removed the criminalisation once associated with their choice of life-style. So much so that I have been accused by some homophobics of being a closet member. My view is the BNP view: don't ask and don't talk about it.

Therefore, I hope any such readers will not be offended by my choice of heading: a heading prompted by the extensive media coverage given to the "wedding" of the *Little Britain* star Matt Lucas to Kevin McGee. My objection was not to the homosexual great and the good disporting themselves in fancy dress at the gay nuptials, but to the effect this has on our youth in particular, some still searching for their own sexuality, who accept it all as a normal alternative life-style. The sniggering vulgarian Graham Norton is certainly not my favourite TV personality, but we can all accept the wit of Paul O'Grady and the musical talent of Elton John. Incidentally, it was not really surprising to see a bewigged Ben Elton in

attendance.

The promotion of homosexuality is all rather reminiscent of one of Anthony Burgess's earlier novels, *The Wanting Seed* (a copy of which was recently sent to me by an anonymous *Identity* reader). Its theme is an over-populated world of the future where food is in great shortage. The setting is an almost totally urbanised, multiracial England, where a viciously authoritarian government takes savage steps to curtail the birth-rate, including the widespread encouragement of homosexuality. Not surprising that today's literary world will still push Burgess's *Clockwork Orange* but make no mention of *The Wanting Seed*.

Evidence of the latest promotion of homosexuality comes with the fact that controversial new gay rights laws are being bulldozed through parliament despite protests from Churches and other groups. According to the *Daily Telegraph*, 21.11.06 the Sexual Orientation Regulations, now being fast-tracked in Northern Ireland, would prevent gays or lesbians being discriminated against in the "provision of goods and services". This could include being turned away from a hotel or a shop but might also require schools to give equal prominence in sex education classes to both homosexual and heterosexual practices.

Incidentally, homosexuals cannot get 'married' if only because the very word prohibits them. Marriage is descended from the word 'matrimony' which is descended from the Latin matri meaning 'mother' and monium meaning 'office of'. That means matrimony, or marriage, is 'the office of the mother'.

Thus, marriage has at its heart the function of child-bearing and rearing - something which requires the male/female relationship. (My acknowledgements to Alastair McConnachie of the journal *Sovereignty*)

The Marxist Origins of Political Correctness

Several readers have asked us in the past how it is that political correctness has grown to such dominance in Britain and the West that it threatens to kill all independent thought, let alone spoken or written viewpoints. I am indebted to one of our e-mail correspondents, ex-wartime aircrew member Douglas Tidy for this succinct statement of its origins:

Political correctness was developed at the Marxist-inspired Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt, Germany, which was founded in 1923 and came to be known as the "Frankfurt School". It was a group of thinkers who pulled together to find a solution to the biggest problem facing the implementers of Communism in Russia. The problem was: Why Wasn't Communism spreading?

Their answer? Because Western Civilisation was in its way. They decided that the West's belief in the individual, that an individual could develop valid ideas, was at the base of the problem. In contrast, at the root of Communism was the theory that all valid ideas come from the effect of the social group of the masses. The individual is nothing. And they believed that the only way for Communism to advance was to help (or force, if necessary) Western Civilisation to destroy itself. How to do that? Undermine its foundations by chipping away at the rights of those annoying individuals.

The Frankfurt School decided that one way to achieve this was to change the West's speech and thought patterns by spreading the idea that vocalising your beliefs is disrespectful to others and must be avoided to make up for past inequities and injustices. And call it something that sounds positive: "Political Correctness".



What Could the BNP Do About Off-Shoring?

A lot of people are worried about job off-shoring. The union Amicus has predicted that 200,000 jobs in call centres and back office processing could be off-shored by the end of the decade (source: mfgonline.co.uk/story.asp?Storycode=521§ioncode=132), and has suggested that Britain could end up with an economy of 'fat cats and hairdressers with nothing in between'. Any job done electronically can today be relocated anywhere phone lines go, and workers in low-wage nations are getting more and more skilled.

According to the International Labour Organisation, the fields most threatened are:

- Telephone call centres.
- Back-office operations, including order taking, payroll accounting, airline reservations, internal auditing, credit appraisals, data conversion, book-keeping, and insurance claim processing.
- Web design and content production.
- Medical transcription.
- Deposition summary and other legal clerical work.
- Geographical information systems, i.e. digital mapping of towns, roads, utilities etc.

This is obviously a serious threat, and the BNP is therefore opposed to the loss of jobs due to off-shoring.

But we are also aware that a flat ban on the practice simply would not work, for a number of reasons. For a start, because the UK is the world's second-largest exporter of business services (aimresearch.org/portnews/Articles/081104Offrpt.pdf#search=%22offshoring%20policies%20uk%22 p.12), Britain today technically gains more jobs, from other nations off-shoring work to

» It is not just manufacturing jobs that are being exported, but employees in most service industries now also see their jobs disappearing, eastwards. Alan Goodacre suggests how the BNP could alleviate this problem

us, than it loses. Specifically, according to one expert: 'The top five sectors in terms of their positive trade balance were:

- 1) other business services;
- 2) Research & development;
- 3) architectural activities and technical consultancy;
- 4) computer services;
- 5) legal services.

These five sectors together accounted for 90% of the total trade surplus in UK business services. (Aimresearch.org/publications/exbr_offshoring.pdf)

So a flat ban, which would invite foreign retaliation, would cost more jobs than it would save.

The long-term scale of the threat is also



uncertain. Although the incentive to swap cheap foreign workers for more-costly British ones is obvious, it is also true that, for various reasons, the cost savings tend to be much less than the raw wage differential. One study (finextra.com/fullstory) found that the cost savings for off-shoring mortgage processing was a

Designing effective policies to fight off-shoring is intrinsically difficult (though business ideologues are wrong to claim it is impossible). For one thing, it can be tricky to define what constitutes an off-shored job, and when it isn't tricky already, corporations could easily make it so, to evade a ban. For example, defining call-centre jobs at Powergen, which used to be in Britain but were moved to India, as off-shored, is easy. But what about a call centre in the UK that answered calls from around the English-speaking world? Does it count as off-shoring when these jobs, which were technically on-shored to us in the first place, are moved abroad?

What about some complex production process at a law, engineering, publishing, banking or accounting firm, parts of which are done abroad and parts here, the parts constantly being changed and moved around, and the product sold in a dozen countries? This is more common than the reader may realise. The only rational way to define what is off-shored, and what is on-shored, in such a case, is to calculate some percentage of the work that Britain is 'entitled' to, and then define off-shoring as anything below that, and on-shoring as anything above it. But what share are we *intrinsically* entitled to, given that this is a question concerning which our foreign trading partners will never agree? Or cooperate in enforcing?

Or what about a company that off-shores 10 jobs from the UK while creating 11 different *new* jobs here? Obviously, if they had just reassigned the off-shored workers directly to the new jobs, we wouldn't mind. But should we consider their destroy-and-create move a loss of 10 jobs that could have been saved, or a net gain of 1 job? Unfortunately, it is often impossible to say whether the 10 jobs could really have been saved, and therefore impossible to create a policy to reward or punish such firms.

And what about a company that threatens to close an entire plant, or go broke, if it can't offshore *some* of the jobs in it? Should we refuse half a loaf? They may be lying, or they may be telling the truth, about their need to do it to survive, and there is no reliable way to tell especially because they may not even know for sure themselves, given business uncertainty.

Because a flat ban is thus probably not feasible, it follows that a more sophisticated approach is required though this must not become an excuse to invent a fog of subtleties to excuse *de facto* inaction. Only an accurate understanding of how the international competition for good jobs really works, will enable us to successfully compete for them.

This approach makes the BNP different from the discredited socialists, who unrealistically wish to abandon capitalism entirely, the economically-ignorant soft left, which would impose a futile ban, and the

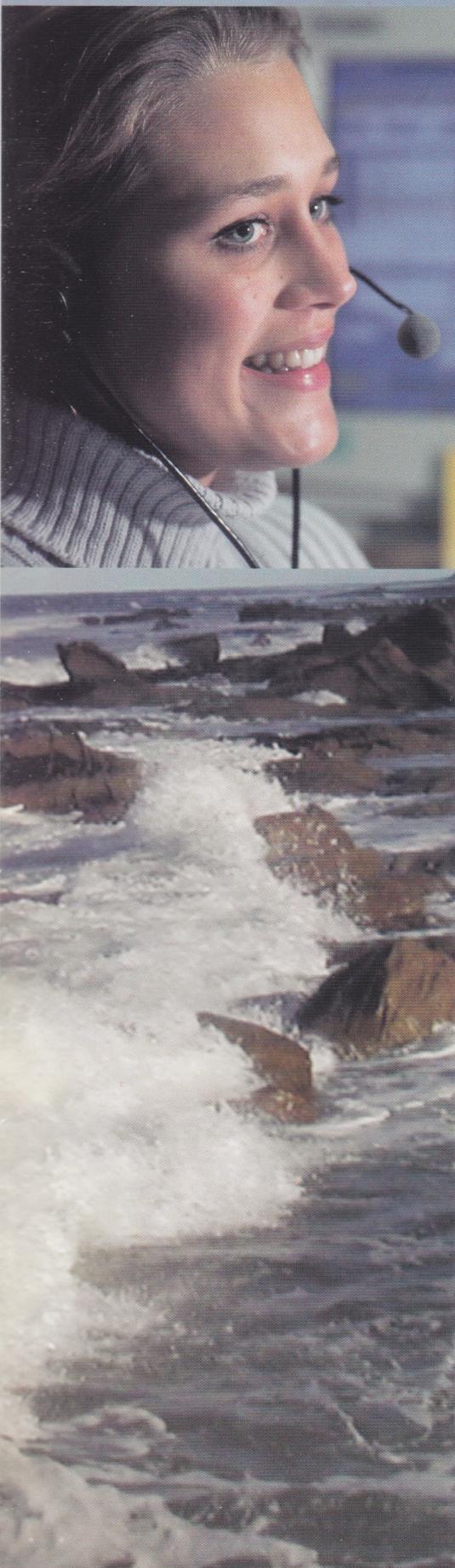
mere 6%! And some companies, like Powergen, have recently decided to move things like call-centre work back to Britain, due to quality and customer-satisfaction problems. (finextra.com/fullstory) It is unclear, at this time, whether cheap labour or customer preference and the difficulty of doing business remotely will win out ultimately.

But why, if the UK is a net gainer at present from off-shoring, and the seriousness of the threat is uncertain, should we oppose it?

NO GUARANTEES

First, because there is no guarantee our trade surplus in services will last, given the increasing sophistication of workers in low-wage nations. We need to start figuring out *now* how to blunt this threat, should pessimistic estimates prove correct, not wait until it is too late and then mount a scrambling rear-guard action after most of the damage has been done and the best policy options foreclosed. (If off-shoring does fizzle, such vigilance will cost us nothing.)

We should also oppose off-shoring because the long-term economic harm, which risks profound problems like a collapse in human-capital formation and the unraveling of mutually-supporting industry networks, exceeds the measurable short-term damage. And, of course, because of the social cost to the individuals and communities involved.





globalist, corporate-controlled major parties, which believe that off-shoring is not a problem, because submitting to the global free market in jobs is our best bet.

So what policy choices do we have? The list below is a start:

1. We could make firms that sacked workers more fully liable for the costs they thereby impose on the rest of the economy by way of unemployment benefit etc. Not being liable for these costs not only encourages redundancies, it is also unfair to firms that don't sack people, which deserve financial acknowledgement of their positive contribution to the job base. We are not an anti-business party; it is just as important to reward socially-beneficial firms as to punish socially-harmful ones.

2. Because raising the cost of redundancies obviously discourages firms from hiring in the first place, as they fear being stuck with people they can't inexpensively get rid of, employees hired after the imposition of the above policy would be exempt. Although this would weaken the policy somewhat, we could not afford a policy that would preserve some existing jobs at the price of destroying the economy's propensity to create new ones. Just take a look at France!

3. We could penalise, in proportion to jobs off-shored, companies which collect, or have collected, development aid for creating jobs here at home.

4. We could end hidden tax subsidies for

off-shoring. We are not alone as a party in recognising this problem:

'Shadow chancellor Oliver Letwin said that VAT rules need changing. "What the government is doing is to allow the VAT rules to continue as present, which means that if banks outsource to people inside Britain they pay VAT which they can't reclaim," said Letwin. "Whereas if they outsource outside, they don't pay VAT.'" (News.

zdnet.co.uk/business/management/0,39020654,39145659,00.htm

5. We could shift the tax burden, which presently taxes job creation by making companies pay various social-security charges, towards (progressive) consumption taxes, which will also cease punishing work, and raise the savings rate.

6. We could prohibit the off-shoring of work done for the government.

7. We could, with very limited exceptions, oppose privatisation of government functions like the NHS, which encourages off-shoring of their functions by their new corporate owners.

8. We could oppose the EU Services Directive, which aims at stealth privatisation, and thus possible off-shoring, of the entire white-collar public sector.

9. We could stop artificially inflating the value of the pound, which makes British

workers more expensive and foreign workers cheaper. Although an over-valued pound means cheap foreign holidays and imports in the short run, the resulting trade deficit destroys jobs, depletes our productive industry, increases foreign ownership of our economy, raises our indebtedness to foreigners, and is unsustainable anyway.

10. Because off-shoring is often a short-term financial winner for corporations, but a long-term loser that results in 'hollowing out' their competitive advantages, we could end all government policies, from tax to R&D policy, which encourage short-termism, a disease rife in British business for decades.

11. We could extend professional licensing requirements to cover all public and private work performed offshore. If an occupation or task requires a professional license when done in the UK, then an equivalent license shall be required for the work to be done abroad.

12. We could require that data-security and confidentiality requirements, concerning personal and corporate data, must be observed abroad to the same standard as in the UK.

13. We could forbid manipulation of the visa system to facilitate moving jobs to other countries by using temporary visas for the specific purpose of preparing managerial personnel to manage work that is to be off-shored.

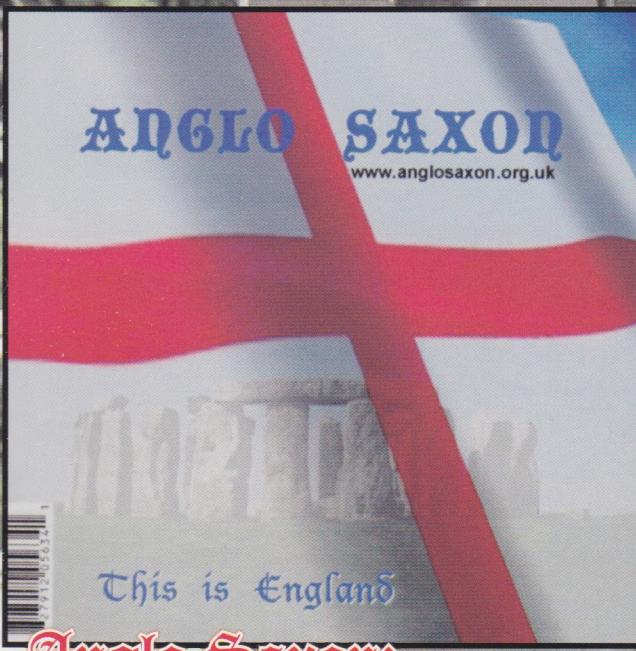
14. We could improve the quality of Britain's technical workforce by restoring grammar schools, shifting the emphasis of universities away from nonsense subjects and towards technical disciplines, and instituting industrial apprenticeships on the German model.

15. We could require firms to publicly disclose what jobs they have off-shored, and the country in which work for consumers is performed.

16. We could require firms to notify in advance their employees and their unions about off-shoring plans, and to negotiate in good faith measures to mitigate the human cost.

17. As a last resort, we are open to the possibility of a tariff on foreign imports. Applied to services, this would tax off-shoring, and at a high enough rate, it would make off-shoring unprofitable. But such a policy can only be considered in the larger context of Britain's total trade policy, and the right policy will depend on factors too numerous to discuss here and on economic conditions at the time it is considered. Suffice to say it is on the table, but will not be embraced carelessly.

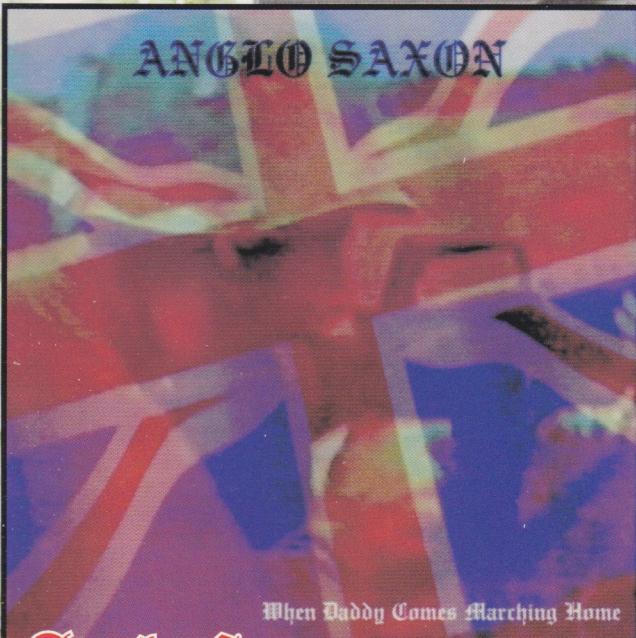
Anglo Saxon



Anglo Saxon: This is England

3 Track CD featuring: 'This is England' Acoustic version, 'This is England' Full studio mix, and 'The War Machine' Acoustic version.

£3.00 (inc p&p)



Anglo Saxon: When Daddy Come Marching Home

Debut CD from Anglo Saxon. CD features 'The War Machine' and 2 versions of 'When Daddy Comes Marching Home'.

£3.00 (inc p&p)

Anglo Saxon - New single 'This is England'

After nearly a year of work 'This is England' the new single by the Leeds-based band Anglo Saxon is out now. This song defines Anglo Saxon. It has a patriotic feel running through it with many cultural references.

The three track CD has two versions of the main track, an acoustic one and a full studio mix. The third track is a haunting acoustic version of 'The War Machine'.

There are now five Anglo Saxon music videos on YouTube. They can be accessed through Anglo-Saxon's website at: www.anglosaxon.org.uk

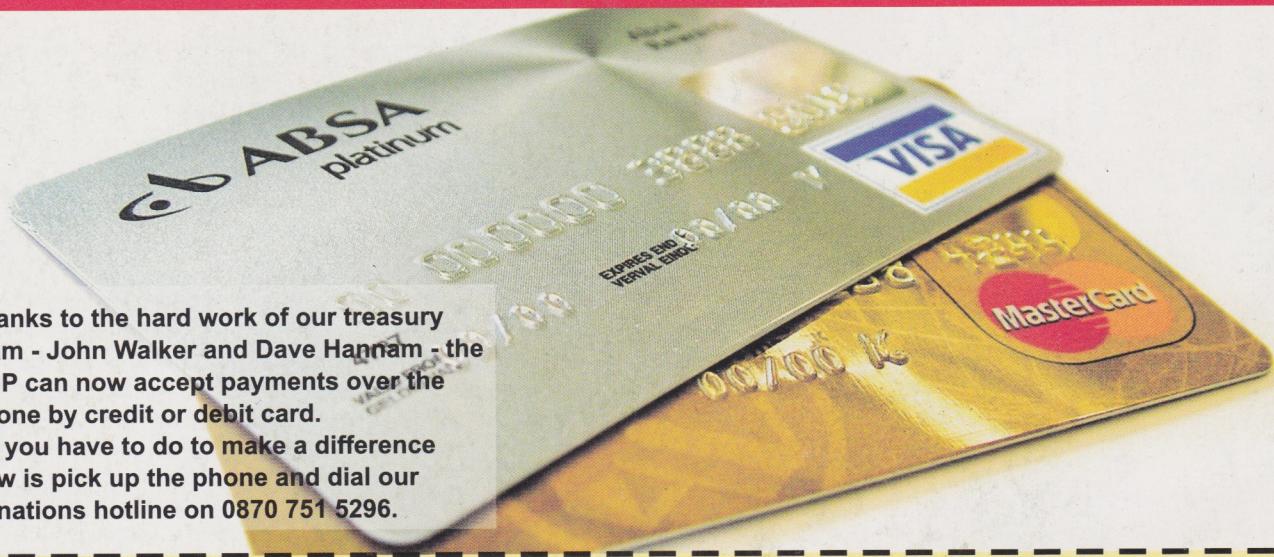
With a mixture of backing tracks and live acoustic the band have enough for about a half hour set and will be playing live soon. Anyone interested in the North of England initially can contact Anglo Saxon through their website.

From a standing start the website had 1000 visits in October and video views on youtube, google video and various other smaller sites now well over 10,000'

These CDs are available from Excalibur, PO Box 116, Leeds, LS27 9WW, please make cheques payable to 'Excalibur'

These tracks are also available for download from www.bnpo.org.uk

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All you have to do to make a difference now is pick up the phone and dial our donations hotline on 0870 751 5296.

Yes, I want to help the BNP build on last year's successes and fuel our power-building machine. I enclose a cheque made payable to *British National Party* for...

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80 - £110; 100 - £135

Postage - £2.15 for 5; £3.90 for 10; £7.75 for 15 - 25; £8.80 for 30 - 40;
£10.00 for 50; £10.80 for 60; £12.55 for 80-100

conference

report

The Second Annual Conference of the British National Party was held in traditional party conference venue Blackpool over the weekend of 25th - 26th November. An entire large hotel near the south pier was taken over for the event, which included political education sessions and Saturday evening live entertainment as well as a full day of conventional conference business.

The successful holding of a follow-up to the 2005 initial conference marks another important step along the road from the BNP's old 'one man decides all' system and towards one where policy formation is in the hands of the officials and activists who form the backbone of the party's organisation. As Nick Griffin told *Identity*: "This is vital if the BNP is to be able to present itself as a mainstream party within the British political tradition, but at the same time safeguard itself from having its core principles washed away by a flood of last-minute bandwagon-jumpers in the final stages of our climb to power. 'One man,

'one vote' is a recipe for disaster for a would-be revolutionary party, whether it's one man having the only vote or every armchair warrior having a vote - neither is any use for the BNP.

"But creating an entirely different system from scratch is not something that can be done overnight. The first conference established the overall aims for the new meritocracy and now this one has laid down the fundamentals of the Voting Membership system. This is likely to need amending over the next year or so as teething problems emerge and we gain in experience. Our initial efforts won't be perfect, but they will be better than the alternatives."

In addition to extensive discussions about the mechanics of the new Voting Membership system, the conference also debated a number of policy motions. These were reported on in December's *British Nationalist* members' bulletin and on our website, so will not be repeated here.

The other very important piece of business was a discussion intended to produce guidelines for the leadership to take into account when working out the way in which motions for conference are to be generated, submitted, selected and then passed back to the grass-roots for advance discussion at local level before each future

conference. The proposals for this, including the timing of the 2007 Conference, February's *Identity*, as well as the Voting Member

While there is still much work to be done and many improvements to be made, the second conference was a success first. The photographs and reports spread give something to remember this event, and we hope that other general members and supporters of the party or extra commitments will be inspired by the 'can-do' elite who are the backbone of the BNP. Members and whose local branches in Blackpool have already adopted our unique system, which demonstrates the benefits of democracy and the importance of having a politically active and dedicated 'electorate'.

CHARTING
THE ROUTE
TO SUCCESS

TO EU